DAILY INTELLIGENCER. J. H. PENDLETON, EDITORS.

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-WHEELING, VA:-SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT. WINFIELD SCOTT. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

Electors at Large.

WILLIAM B. PRESTON.
JOHN M. BOTTS.

Whig Electoral Ticket.

1st District—John R. Kilby, of Nansemond,
2nd District—Edw. R. CHAMBERS, of Mecklenburg
3nd District—TROWAS S. FLOURNOY, of Halifax.

4th District—H. H. MARSHALL, of Charlotte.
6th District—ALEXANDER RIVES, of Albermarie.
6th District—WILLIAM C. SCOTT, of Powhatan.
7th District—WILLIAM C. SCOTT, of Powhatan.
7th District—WILLIAM C. SCOTT, of Powhatan.
7th District—HERY W. THOMAS, of Fairfax.
10th District—HERY W. THOMAS, of Fairfax.
10th District—ALEX'R. R. BOTELER, of Jefferson.
11th District—ALEX'R. R. BOTELER, of Augusta.
12th District—JOHN ECHOLS, of Monroe.
13th District—JOHN ECHOLS, of Monroe.
13th District—JOHN J. JACKSON, Jr., of Wood.
16th District—T. M. GALLY, of Ohlo.

THE SUSPENSION OF SCOTT. In answer to the question "Who is Scott?" som of the Dmoratic papers answer "that he is the ma. who was turned out of the army for withholdin two months pay from his soldiers, and for threatenin to assassinate Gen. Wilkinson." For the purpos of showing how unfair and untruthful is thi answer, we give below a full statement of the entir transaction, from which the falsity of the abov statement will fully appear. In 1808, Gen. Scot was on the recruiting service in Virginia, filling company for the Louisiana service. As it was im possible for the usual financial officers of the arm to attend such service, the department placed in th hands of Captain Scott \$400, for the purpose c meeting the incidental expenses of equipement &c. It is well known that the department has fixe and FORMAL vouchers for every expenditure an that no credit is allowed any officer, of the disburs ing department, whose vouchers do not conform strictly to the formula prescribed by the heads o the war department. Gen. Scott disbursed th whole of the funds committed to him, but failed t have the proper vouchers for a portion of it, a mounting to about fifty dollars, When he quarrel led with Gen. Wilkinson, as we shall hereafte state, Wilkinson brought this matter up and mad it the ground of a separate charge against Scot: which constituted the first specification under the first charge before the Court Martial. The fire charge was in these words: "Conduct unbecom ing an officer and a gentleman," and the first spe cification under this charge was as follows: "I. with lolding at sundry times men's money place in his possession, for their payment for the month of September and October." The second specifi cation under the first charge, and the second charg and its specifications needs not be given, as he wa fully acquitted of them. The third charge is a : "Ungentlemanly and unofficer-like con duct." First specification: "In saying, betwee the 1st of December and 1st of January, 1809-10 at a public table, in Washington (Mississippi ter ritory), that he never saw but two traitors. General Wilkinson and Burr, and that Gen. Wilkinson wa a liar and a scoundrel." Finding and sentenc-

"1st. Guilty of the first specification of the firs ! charge ,and pronounce his conduct unofficer-like. "2d. The Court acquit the prisoner of the second charge and specifications.

"3d. The Court find the prisoner guilty of the first specification of the the third charge, but no guilty of the second, and pronounce his conduc unofficer-like, and sentence him to be suspende from all rank, pay and emoluments for the space of twelve months; but the Court had no hesitation i acquitting the prisoner of all fraudulent intentio in detaining the pay of his men."

The Court adjourned.

of the Court:

. . The Court met pursuant to adjournmen and recommended to the General the remisssion o nine months of Captain Scott's suspension. Signed, H. RUSSEL, President,

WILLIAM KING, Judge Advocate.' We copy above the proceedings and finding o the Court Martial in the case, from which, it is ap parent to all, that, whatever indiscretion Captain Scott may have been guilty, the Court fully acquit ted him of all charge of having acted ungentleman ly in any respect. The Court were obliged to find his conduct "unofficer-like," on the firs charge, because, according to the strict rules o. war, an officer should know and attend to every thing connected with his duties, even in form; and a failure to do this constitutes the offence for which the Court found his conduct "unofficerlike," on the first specificatiou. So much for the charge of withholding pay from his soldiers, from which capital is now sought to be made against the noble General who has devoted his life to the defence of his country; a charge which Gen. Scott indignantly denied, of which the Court substantially acquitted him, of which his brothersofficers, who gave him immediately a complimentary dinner, believed him innocent; a charge which his entire public carreer brands as base; a charge which the constant and continuing confidence of

all the Administrations, both Whig and Demo-

cratic, stamps as unfounded and calumnious. We now pass to the third charge, on which th court find his conduct "unofficer-like," a finding which was correct according to the rules of warwhich are in the 6th article of War, as follows:-"Any officer, who shall behave himself with contempt and disrespect towards his commanding officer, shall be punished according to the nature of ihe offence, by the judgement of a Court Martial." Scott was at this time about 23 years of age. The celebrated trial of Aaron Burr, charged with treason and conspiracy, had just terminated at Richmond, and true lovers of their country, were fired with indignation, at the daring plots and deep intrigues, of which the public believed Burr and his accomplices guilty. Scott had witnessed this trial. Wilkinson was not tried, but the developements on the trial of Burr were such, as to implicate him to a considerable extent, as an accomplice in the nefarious scheme of overturning, and monarchising the finest portion of our then young Union. The bare fact that the charges could not be legally proved, made the public more suspicious, and excited to a higher pitch the indignation of patriots against the foul conspirators. Scott was in the vigor of youth, his noble impulses fired with indignation, at the bare thought of such an end as that proposed by the conspirators; and without fear, and boldly did he utter the honest convictions of his heart. Wilkinson had been supercee ded by Gen. Hampton, and ordered to Washington, undergo an investigation into his conduct on the hern border; though he had not left the south. e burning spirit of the gallant Virginian; thinkimself no longer fettered by the 6th article of as he did not think Wilkinson then his comling officer, burst forth, freed from the shackof military rules, and gave bold and manly utse to the sincere convictions of his heart.of himself, he could not brook a traitor. ble himself, he could not tolerate dishonor, of fear did he charge Wilkinson with he a lier and a scoundrel. When he med, he manfully acknowledged having ed, and boldly justified them

he court decided that

1

he was, and of course were precluded by the 6th article, from examining into the truth of Scott's

allegations. Thus we have given the proceedings in full, so far as they can be gathered from the history of the times. The only evidence conflicting with this, is sons have been arraigned to answer for their mis-Wiikinson's own, found in his published book, which it seems that the court would not admit, which such outrages against the laws have hithand did not believe, as it only found Scott guilty of erto experienced, seems to have encouraged the nofficer-like but not ungentlemanly conduct. The merited insignificance into which Wilkinson sank justifies Scott's charges, and the constantly brilliant advance of Scott from "glory to glory," contitutes the proud monument of his innocence and ntegrity.

Another Slander. A story has been going the rounds in the Democratic pa-pers, to the effect that Senator Wade of Onio had stated that Gen. Scott had said to him that 'he (S.) would-sooner cut off his right' hand than lend it to the support of slavery.' As re expected, this statement turns out to be an unqual sed falsehood. It is strange that editors do not perceive the propriety of being more guarded, if not more tru their statements of their characters. They should not give names, or at least not real ones, if they will fabricate; for The so called Cuban Jamta, whose heads are understood to have planned the ill-starred Lopez example to be catched at it. Unfortunately for the effect of pedition, will probably be convoked again, and this and similar reports it is picked up at head quarters be fore it fairly gets into life. We give below Scuator Wade's renewed attempt will be made to stir up a new the letter on the subject, and are happy at being able to say that slumbering elements of rebellion. We already Gen. Scott does not, like Mr. Pierce, have to come into the papers to attempt to vindicate himself as his 'acts were not done in a corner.'

WASHINGTON, August 18, 1862. WASHINGTON, August 18, 1862.
Sin: I had the honor to receive your note of the 16th instituting that at the head of a Democratic paper published ellizabeth City, (N. C.) called the 'Democratic Pronecr,' he following: 'I would sooner cut of my right' hand the end it to the support of slavery.'—General Scott to Senate Wade.

Wade.

All I can say of the above is (what I have frequently said of it since it has been floating about in the papers) that Gen. Scott never made such a declaration to me or in my hearing, or did I ever say, or pretend, that he ever did, and I believe it to have been fabricated with a view to prejudice the Southern people against the old General. And permit me to add that the morbid sensitiveness of the Southern mind on this subject rendered it peculiarly lable to such impositions, and Northern demagogues knowing this will not tail to take advantage of it.

We H. Grandward For.

B. F. WADE.

W. II. GRANGERRY, LSQ,

The Norfolk News, a Democratic paper, in publishing this letter, says:

'We are sincerely glad that this denial has been made public, and would like to see all false issues on either side scattered to the winds. As to ourselves, we have never placed any reliance on the truth of the report, and have not suffered the charge to appear in our columns, though we can readily imagine how it has been believed by others.' We commend the remarks above of the Norfolk News, Democratic, as well worthy the attention of some of its co

TWe shall be necessarily absent during the next week, at Brooke Circuit Court, and must crave the indulgence of our readers until our return. So soon as the fall terms of our Circuit Court are ver, we shall be better enablee to perform our du ties to our readers.

CENTRAL OHIO RAIL ROAD. The following are the Directors of the Central Ohio Rail Road, elected last Tuesday for the ensu

ing year:	
MUSKINGUM	- CARCONIC
Wm. Gallagher,	19,933
S. R. Hosmer,	19,593
Jas. L. Cox,	17,836
H. I. Jewett,	14,935
	11,533
	11,408
George James,	11,468
FRANKLIN,	COVERN THE
D. W. Deshler,	11,375
LICKING,	AND THE RESERVE
G. B. Wright,	19,933
Thos. Blanchard,	19,918
GUERNSEY.	AND SECTION OF
John Hall,	19,973
BELMONT,	
N, Wright,	11,555
John Welsh,	11,270

The Intelligencer is the name of a beautiful da y sheet, issued on Tuesday last at Wheeling, Va. y Messrs. E. B. Swearingen and O. I. Taylorthe latter being well known as the printer who fowes no man anything.' It is whig in politics, published al \$5,00 a year, or ten cents a week, and well deserving of success.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

But we do owe some men something. We owe many what Hal owed Fallstaff-our friendship, and you, brothers Foster & Allison, among that number f creditors; whom we shall endeavor to pay in part at least.

The Louisville Journal is after Prince John with a very sharp stick. The following view of the Willis and Van Buren difficulty, is held by all ersons at all acquainted with the facts of the case,

avs the Journal: says the Journal:
"Mr. Willis proposed to Mr.Van Buren in such
language as he could without exposing himself to
the penalties of the New York statutes in regard to duels, challenges, &c., first a meeting at Charleston, and afterward a meeting at Baltrmore, but Mr. Van Buren was not to be had. We censure no man for declining to fight a duel if he declines on man for declining to fight a duet in the declines of principle—on the contrary we applied all who thus act; but it is perfectly obvious that John Van Buren acted in this case not from principle but from personal cowardice. In the speech in the Forest case he traveled out of his way to insult Mr. Willis, and tourish him with howing such the blackgraph. rase he traveled out of his way to insult hir. Willis, and taunted him with having sued the blackguard forrest for a brutal assault and battery instead of demanding gentlemanly satisfaction. He thussets himself up before the world as one who recognized the code of honor and who had no respect for men ho sought any less bloody mode of avenging personal wrongs. But, no sooner was the wordy hero brought to the test than he proved recreant to his own code, refusing repeated invitations to meet a gentleman, his own superior in talent, genius, so-cial position and fame. We do not know when we have seen the wind let out of a bladder more thoroughly. We disapprove of dueling, but there is nothing on earth we more utterly despise than a llow who sets himself up as a duelist-and isn't

ANOTHER SLANDER REFUTED.

The Norfolk Courier publishes the following leter, addressed to a gentleman in that city, giving denial to a remark said to have been mi General Scott in a conversation with Gen. Wade, of Ohio, and which has been recently blazoned at the head of nearly every democratic paper South, the head of hearly every democratic paper south, for political effect. Thus every charge against the old hero is falling to the ground, and his enemies and defamers will soon be compelled to abandon, altogether, these despicable attempts to make political capital. Here is the letter: WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, 1852.

Sia: I had the honor to receive your note of the 16th inst., stating that at the head of a Democrat-

enator Wade,
All I can say of the above is, (what I have frequently said of it since it has been floating about in the papers,) that General Scott never made such a declaration to me or in my hearing, nor did I ever say, or pretend that he ever did, and I believe it to have been fabricated with a view to prejudice the Southern people against the old General.— And permit me to add, that the morbid sensitiveness of the Southern mind, on this subject, ren-dered it peculiarly liable to such impositions; and Northern demagogues knowing this, will not fail o take advantage of it.

Very respectfully, yours, B. F. WADE.

WM. H. GRANBERY, Esq.
The Norfolk News, (a Democratic paper) in publishing this letter, says:
We are sincerely glad, that this denial has been made public, and would like to see all false issues on either side scattered to the winds. As for ourselves, we have never placed any reliance on the truth of the report, and have not suffered the charge to appear in our columns, though we cap readily imagine how it has been believed by others.

Howa. The result of the election in this State is highly encouraging to the Whigs. Heretofore the Democrats had both members of Congress and all the State Senators except four, and all the members of the Lower House except five, but now the Whigs have elected one member of Congress and have almost annihilated the Democratic majority in the Legislature.

MYSTERIOUS DISAFFERRANCE !—What is become of Kossuth? We have looked over our English papers in vain for some paragraphical allusion to his whereabouts and movements, present and to come, but are not able to discover the remotest reference to him, save only and except four lines in a Liverpool paper, chronicling his arrival there under the nam de guerre of "Alexander Smith." Can any of the numerous revolution mongers in Can any of the numerous revolution mongers in London or Paris, who look after the "solicitary of the peoples" in their correspondence with a make him watchful of her artful the paper here, give us light!—N. Y. Mxpress. macy.—Lynchburg Virginian.

The Filbusters again at Work,

The tardiness with which the laws of the United States against violations of the law of Nations and of our own country have thus far been enforced by the judicial tribunals before which perdeeds in this respect; the impunity, in a word, conspirators against the peace of their own country as well as that of the Spanish dominions to renew their intrigues tending to the same enterprises as last year inveigled so many improvident and misguided young men to slaveryland to death. Forthep resent, abstaining from any comment of our own upon such proceedings, we shall only ask the attention of our readers to the following no-FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

tices of this subject by our contemporaries. The exciting intelligence from Havnna, received by the Crescent City, has produced a profound sensation among the Cubans resident in this city, and a large class of citizens who have frequent on all hands it is more than likely a vigorous and fidential circulars," and patriotic "pronunciami-entos," emanating from whom nobody seems cler-ly to know, doing the desired work at Havana. Hence the numerous arrests and imprisonments of

which we are advised.

These being the facts in the case, it is well to conclude at once that the Lopez tragedy is to be played over again. "The fools are not all dead t" and we have no doubt enough of them may be found, here and there, to try over again the pitiable experiment of making a Rebellion in a country where there are no Rebels—a Republic there there are no Republicans. They do so now with their eyes open to the consequences. The Moro Castle, the garrote, and the square of Abrato pant for new victims they will have, if the warning voice of Crittenden and his companions is not heard by the infatuated enthusiasts who still hug the delusion that Cuban Independence is only to be achieved by a foreign invasion.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA LEDGER. CUBA.—The newspapers are endeavoring to create another Cuban excitement, and letters teeming with accusations of outrages and tyrannical oppressions on the part of the Cuban Government pressions on the part of the Cuban Government are very freely scattered throughout the country. These attempts to excite an odium against the local government of Cuba are but the continued efforts of interested parties in this country, whose falsifications on a recent occasion led astray so many of our countrymen, and brought a number to a certain and terrible end. That catastrophe is not yet forgotten, and it will be a vain attempt to create any practical sympathy in this country again, till the Cubans themselves show, by one bold show at least, that they have the courage to denow at least, that they have the courage to defend their own liberties, and to resist the oppression of their governmental masters.

FROM THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER OF SATURDAY.

We learn from New York that all the prominent managers of the Cuban expedition are now in that city—not the fighting men, but those whose heads planned the invasion, and whose purses paid the expenses. It is a fact that the Junta has been dissolved, as was reported when the disastrous result of the Lopez foray was known. Should the next steamers advise us of a continuance of the arrests and consequent excitement at Havana, depend upon it there will be more work on hand for the United States Marshal in the New York district.

PROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. MATTERS IN CUBA.—The Journal of Commerce has the following information from a "gentleman from Havana:"

On the 5th instant fifteen persons, all Creoles were arrested in that city, of whom ten are male and five females. In their dwellings were discov ered 10,000 cartridges, twelve demijohns of pow-der, and twenty arrobes (500 lbs.) of lead. On the 7th the arrested parties were examined, and three of them sent to the Cabanas fortifica

Di ring the week ending August 14th a goo

Dring the week ending August 14th a good many young men were arrested, and others invite to go to Spain. They will be permitted to return when they obtain a diploma of loyalty.

These events created quite a stir in the Government offices, and evinence of alarm.

The Journal also gives extracts from No. 3 of "La Voz del Pueblo," which, it is alleged, is printed and circulated in the island of Cuba. We should require very direct and complete evidence that such a paper is printed and circulated then before quoting from its columns, and this for two good reasons: First, that accounts of the tyranny and watchfulness of the government, even to exercising a "police surreillance over every Creole family," being true, the publishers of such a paper in Cuba could not escape detection. The thing is a moral impossibility. Second, that the morning press of this city was imposed upon in just such a matter prior to the Lopez invasion. They simultaneously published certain alleged revolutionary pronunciamentos, said to be extensively circulated and inysteriously posted up on various circulated and inysteriously posted up on various places in Cuba, prefacing such documents with an editorial paragraph—furnished, of course, by the concocters of the forgery—declaring that they had respectively seen the originals of said false documents, when the fact subsequently came out that the papers were an invention of certain parties in New York, and by no means originating in Cuba. The parties to that barefaced fraud had the cun-ning to take copies of these documents to the press on Sunday evening, when probably every responsibible editor was absent from his sanctum. The fac simile character of the simultaneons publication, editorial paragraph included, of course put evening papers on their guard, and it was easy for us to avoid falling into the same error, but it de stroyed our confidence in all representati revolutionary papers published in Cuba.

- Whig Prospects in Pennsylvania

The Philadelphia North American, says tha e Mass Meeting of the friends of Scott and GRAman at Harrisburg, on Friday, was a grand and glorious affair. Many thousands were present, from various sections of tha Commonwealth, and but one spirit—a spirit of enthusiasm and confi-dence—pervaded the vast assemblage. Tha Amer-ican adds:

"It is evident that the right feeling is rapidly making its way among the masses of the citize the noble old 'Keystone State,' whose voice in the momentuous contest of the country, will be, as it has been in many a previous one, final and decihas been in many a previous one, man and decisive. 'As Pennsylvania goes, so goes the Union,' has become proverbial with reference to Presidential elections; and the excitement in favor of Scott, that is already distinctly manifesting itself, indicate on which side of the field she will be found,

in the struggle in November next.

"A remarkable fact, worthy of special notice, is
the participation in the meeting of several promithe inst., stating that at the nead of a Democratic party. This, to paper, published at Elizabeth City, N. C., called he "Democratic Pioneet," is the following: "I however, will doubtless be denied publicly by our would sooner cut off my right than than than that the pront of state that they seem that it may not seem that the we have, and the pront of the participation in the meeting of several prominent members of the 'Democratic' party. This, however, will doubtless be denied publicly by our opponents, even while they secretly believe and grow uneasy over the news. But, that it may not lack confirmation, we will state that the we have, within a day or two, learned from a source worth within a day or two, learned from a source worthy of entire credit that large numbers of men, in every section of the Commonwealth, who never before voted a Whig ticket, are openly declaring themselves for Scott. One of the leading and most intelligent merchants of our city, whose business relations extend into every part of the State, and embrace citizens of both parties, has recently received letters from different persons resident at vaembrace citizens of both parties, has recently re-ceived lettets from different persons resident at va-rious points in the interior, stating that in the im-mediate districts of the several writers, changes of political sentiment such as we have referred to, have occurred in instances ranging from seven up to twenty in the knowledge of each; and that the same effect is rapidly multiplying itself in all di-

> There is food for thought in the following paragraph from the (Liverpool) European Times:
> "As regards England, public sympathy, it is needless to say, is enlisted on the side of the Democratic candidate. Not that Gen. Pierce is CONSIDERED THE BETTER MAN. Far otherwise.— He is merely accepted as the nominee of that great party in the Union who desire to push the princiole of free trade to its utmost limits."

Of course the public sympathy of England is en-isted on the side of the Democratic candidate.— Of course, our great commercial rival across the water prefers the success of the party in this counwater prefers the success of the party in this country, that will play into her hands—aid her in breaking down our manufactures—prostrating our industry and opening our ports to the products of British ingenuity, capital and labor. Nothing imaginable is more natural—but, that there should be found among us a party ready to promote this ignominious bartering away of our independence, and to surrender the incalculable advantages that will accrue to us if we but encourage the national genius for mechanic and manufacturing pursuits genius for mechanic and manufacturing pursuitsis strange beyond comprehension. England may well despair of imposing such a policy on General Scott. He has British lead enough in his body to make him watchful of her artful and selfish diplo"The Thrilling Dialogue!" ANOTHER EXPLOSION!

The Enquirer of yesterday publishes a letter from Mr. Mapp, which blows the "thrilling dialogue" still higher. We copy the letter, and italicise a few sentences. Surely, never were people so unlucky. All their attacks upon Scott and the Whigs recoil upon themselves. Now, in this case, we had the most beautiful fabrication for effect.—The gallant Pierce, whose forte in war was ground and lofty tumbling, had actually volunteered his "dead bedy" in defence of the rights of the South! A Whig speaker was the author of the thrilling in

"dead bedy" in defence of the rights of the South!
A Whig speaker was the author of the thrilling narrative! There was, therefore, no escape!
But it happened in this, as in other cases, that a Locofoco scribe was the detailer of what the Whig said—and as generally happens, he only made such an approach to truth as to give an entire misrepresentation of the facts. But hear the Whig himself—this time—their own witness. If we understand plain English, his statement is the very strongest confirmation of the Freesoil doctrines heretofore imputed to Gen. Pierce. He heard Gen. Pierce express sentiments identical with strongest confirmation of the Freesoil doctrines heretofore imputed to Gen. Pierce. He heard Gen. Pierce express sentiments identical with those contained in the New Boston speech—and those contained in the New Boston speech—and I can assure you that I was one of the first to give therefore, he had not a doubt of the correctness of therefore, he had not a doubt of the correctness of therefore, he had not a doubt of the correctness of therefore, he had not a doubt of the correctness of the many personal properties. therefore, he had not a doubt of the correctness of that speech. This is the witness whom the Democrats themselves have brought upon the stand.—
He understood that the greatest difference between Pierce and Hale "was about the means which should be employed to effect the SAME END DESIRED BY BOTH." That's their own witness:

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

ACCOMACK COUNTY, Va., Aug. 15, 1852. My attention has this moment been called to an article, which appeared in your columns of the 6th inst., headed "Public Meeting in Accomack County," "Thrilling Dialogue," which demands County," "Thrilling Dialogue," which demands a short notice from me, in consequence of its incorrectness on the one part, and what seems to be a designed omission on the other. For the false position I am here made to occupy, personally, I should have no concern; but it is a duty which I owe to the public not to become a passive instrument in the hands of wily politicians whereby they may humbug the people by representing Franklin Pierce to them in false colors. I have no desire to inflict such gross, injustice upon the democratic inflict such gross injustice upon the democratic candidate, as I should do, were I to recommend candidate, as I should do, were I to recommend him such a pro-slavery man as the language con-tained in that article, purporting to emanate from me, would necessarily imply. If this had been true, what it states, and this had been all, it would very materially alter the facts in this case. It is the most easy thing in the world, however, to draw false inferences from a partial statement of facts. And whoever attempts to quote words from a mitheut civing what was immedispeech or book, without giving what was immediately connected therewith, explaining and qualifying so that the obvious meaning and import may be had, does commit a flagrant wrong not only upon the author, but the public, by conveying, so fat as the authority shall have weight, a meaning false by construction and misapprehension, and making that which was designed for good, productive of "Remember, Bassinio, the devil, may quote scripture for his purposes." In evidence of this, the atheist essays to predicate his faith upon the scriptures, by detaching from its pages a certain portion, the only important part of which he then expunges, in order that he may make it read "there is no God." And thus "For doubtless, the pleasure is as great

"For doubtless, the pleasure is as great."

Of being cheated as to cheat;"

By the folly of his prejudices or ingenious wickedness, not only the language is mangied, but the obvious meaning and import thereof perverted. It behooved the reporter then, of this "thrilling dialogue," which he says took place between Mr. Wise and myself, to have stated all that I said in y answer to his question, if it was his object to enlighten the country, and not to deceive it. But as he has used only so much as will answer the ends of party intrigue, I will state what I did say, and what I heard Mr. Pierce say, as well as the and what I heard Mr. Pierce say, as well as the clapse of some six or seven years will serve my memory, for the information and not deception of the people. In '44 or '45, I think, I was at a meeting addressed by John P. Hale, in the State of New Hampshire. It was not two years ago as the Snow Hill reporter has it. A short time prior to this, Mr. Hale had dissolved his connection with the Democratic party, upon the Texas question the this, Mr. Hale had dissolved his connection with the Democratic party, upon the Texas question the plea that the party did not go far enough for the abolition of slavery. He desired to see slavery abolished, whether by "peace or blood." He also in the course of his remarks, made some allusions to Mr. Pierce. That gentleman came forward to defend himself. And in his (Pierce's) remarks, he distinctly avowed that he was as much opposed to the institution of slavery as any man in New Hampshire, and made use of language very much like, if not almost the same as that which I have seen imputed to him in the New Boston speech by the Independent most the same as that which I have seen imputed to him in the New Boston speech by the Independent and Manchester Democrat. I heard nothing from him, and on the contrary, all that I did hear him say convinces me that whether he made those remarks quoted as his by the above papers or not, they con-TAIN HIS SENTIMENTS UPON SLAVERY, and ARE VERY SIMILAR IN WORDS AND THE SAME IN MEANING, WHICH I HEARD HIM DECLARE. I do not mean to say that he said anything upon the compromise, be

cause it was not in agitation at that day.

The reporter of that article misrepresents me when he says that I charged Franklin Pierce with, to prove, that he was identified with freesoilist and gave the Concord and Manchester Democrat to prove, that he was identified with freesoilism and Abolitionism. I distinctly avowed that I did not believe him an abolitionist. And when I speak of abolitionism, I mean the creed of John P. Hale, whether by "blood or peace. And why I did not believe him an abolitionist was that he said in his speech upon the occasion which I nave referred to, that he did not think Hale's narty could mean that he did not think Hale's party could mean what they said, that is to effect the abolition of slavery by force of arms, and if they did he was sure lieve that the Louisian delegation would have believe the louisian delegation would have believe that the louisian dele

But that he is a freesoiler, a nomenclature which But that he is a freesoiler, a nomenciature which is used in distinction to abolitionists, I have never doubted. And what I have heard him say confirms me in the conviction that his sentiments on the slave question are truly embodied in the resolutions adopted, and instructions given to their Representatives n Congress by the De ocratic Legislature of New in Congress by the Democratic Legislature of New Hampshire in 1847. I did refer to the extracts from the New Boston speech, which I had seen, but I said I did not know whether Mr. Pierce made those remarks or not. then and there, for I had not then remarks or not. then and there, for I had not then seen any effort to deny them; and I desired to do the democratic candidate the justice to see both sides before I made up an opinion as to the fact of that speech. But so far from doubleting the first of that speech. But so far from doubleting the first of that speech. But so far from doubleting the first of that speech. But so far from doubleting the first opinion that must be satisfactory to every southern man. Speaking of the Fugitive Slave law, Gen. Scott used this language:

"If I ever, as Gen. Scott, at the head of the armies of the United States, as plain Mr. Scott armies of the United States, as plain Mr. Scott armies of the United States, as plain Mr. Scott armies of the United States, as plain Mr. Scott armies of the United States, as plain Mr. Scott armies of the United States, as plain Mr. Scott armies of the United States, as plain Mr. Scott armies of the United States, as plain Mr. Scott armies of the United States, as plain Mr. Scott armies of the United States. state what that was, when, in consequence of many interruptions by the other gentleman, I remarked that I would forbear, for he, perhaps, would not take my authority. I had frequently quoted the remarks which I heard Mr. Pierce make to prove what I believed his position, as declared by him-self. And, moreover, I did him the justice to tell the whole and not the half. And as soon as Mr. Wise asked me a question, upon the occasion re-ferred to, which did virtually accept of my authority as to what I had seen and heard, I readily declared, as well as I could remember, what that was; and it is conclusive evidence to me that the answer was not satisfactory to the friends of Mr. Pierce, from the partial and false colored statement in the article in which I am replying. The greatest difference between Mr. Pierce and Mr. Hale, AS I UNDERSTAND THEM, WAS ABOUT THE MEANS WHICH SHOULD BE EMPLOYED TO EFFECT THE SAME

The reporter of that "thrilling dialogue" is culpable in my estimation, to the extent that he quotes so much of my answer as suits his party purposes, and omits what, if told, he knew would set Mr. Pierce in his true light before the country, and by which omission he is endeavoring to humbug on my authority. Perhaps he goes upon the edage that "all is fair in politics;" but, according to the code of ethies which I have studied, I am disposed to of ethies which I have studied, I am disposed to believe that a "suppressio veri" is a moral if not a political sin. This article says further, that Mr. Wise made Mr. Mapp acknowledge that Franklin Pierce was not what those abolition Whig papers (although called Democrat) represented him to be. Here I beg leave to say that I did not then nor the property of the pr be. Here I beg leave to say that I did not then nor do I now acknowledge any such thing. I only charged Mr. Pierce of being a free soiler, and that charge I sustained to my own satisfaction. I believe him to entertain the sentiments set forth in the resolutions with the Wilmot Proviso adopted y the Democratic Legislature of his own State in have never attempted to charge Mr. Pierce with what I did not believe him to be I hope I do not ask too much when I request an

I hope I do not ask too much assertion of this in your paper.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.
E. T. MAPP.

A 'PARAGRAPH.'- An elderly lady living on o of the new telegraph lines leading from this city, observed some workmen digging a hole near her door. She inquired what it was for. 'To put a post in for the telegraph,' was the

Wild with fury and affright, she incontinently siezed her bonnet and ran off to her next nighbo with the news.

'What do you think?' she exclaimed in breathless haste, 'they're settin' up that plaguey para-graph right agin my door, and now I reckon a body can't spank a child, or scold a hand, or chat with

and a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, on his return home, in a public speech to his constituents, reported the result of an interview between Gen. Scott and the Mississippi delegation. We have heretofore given the substance of that interview from another source; but this appers in a more arithentic shane, and we therefore copy it. HIS LIFE AS A COMMANDER.

wew from another source; but this appers in a more anthentic shape, and we therefore copy it.

We add, also, Mr. Upton's statement—which tallies exactly with that of Mr. Adams.

"I feel gratified gentlemen, at this unexpected call, and am glad to see before me the accredited." can, and am grad to see before me the accreated men of Mississippi. The nomination which has been conferred upon me by the Convention of which you were members, is an honor greater than I deserve, and whether defeated or elected, I shall I deserve, and whether defeated or elected, I shail always regard it as the highest compliment which could be bestowed upon me, and as more than repaying me for the little service I have rendered my country. I am well pleased, too gentlemen, with the platform you have adopted; IT MERTS MY HEARTY AND CORDIAL APPROVAL; and let me assure you, gentlemen, that it is no new born faith with me. Years ago I cutertained the sentiments expressed in the tablette of Southern wights. in my hearty and cordial approval and endorse-ment of those measures, when they were before Congress. There were but two others ahead of me in point of time in their advocacy and appro-val of those measures. I mean Mr. Clay and Senator Foote, of your State. As early as 1850, when first brought before Congress, I openly avow-ed myself the friend of those measures, and then, and since, as many I think as an average of five times a day, have I openly and publicly declared my sentiments to every man, woman and child who has approached me on the subject. I have not sought nor have I desired any concealment of my views and opinions in reference to them, and it is a matter of profound astonishment and regret to me that my sentiments have been so grossly misrepresented, and that I have been made the subject of unjust and malicious slander. My name has been coupled with that of Mr. Wm. H. Severed and I have been charged with entertaining ward, and I have been charged with entertaining sentiments in common with him in reference to Southern institutions. Nothing can be more unjust or false. It is true, I am personally acquain-ted with Mr. Seward, and that he is personally my friend,—but I am not responsible for his peculiar sentiments, nor those of any other man who may see proper to support me, and no man living knows see proper to support me, and no man living knows better than he, what my opinions are and always have been. I made his acqaintance sometime in the year '36 or '7. I had not met with him or corresponded with or interchanged communications with him, however, from the year '42 to '50. In the latter year, during the pending of the Compromise measures before Congress, I met with him traveling through New Jersey. He approached me upon the subject of those measures, and asked my opinion in reference thereto. I replied to him in these words: Sir I am DEAD FOR THE CONSTITU-TINN-DEAD FOR THE UNION-DEAD FOR THE COM-PROMISE-AND DEAD AGAINST ANY MAN WHO IS OPPOSED TO THEM OR EITHER OF THEM. The language used by myself on that occasion was so positive and emphatic that in altu-ding to it since, for he well remembers the conver-sation, he has even charged me with rudeness.

Gen. Scott and the Compromise.

Mr. Adams, a member of the Mississippi Senate

"I have seen some service in the cause of our common country, and am now advanced in life. I have endeavored to gain at least a name for up-rightness and candor; and I challenge the world to produce a single witness, who would be believed in a court of justice, who will say that I have "ever, by thought, word or deed, said or done any thing to justify the misrepresentations that have been Made as to my sentiments and opinions, or that they have been otherwise than as expressed to you here this day. If any such man can be found, let him be brought forward, and I am willing that my past life and services shall be forgotten, and that the world infamous shall be written before and after my name.'

GEN. SCOTT AND THE COMPROMISE. "ISLAND," PARISH OF IBERVILLE, Angust 8th, 1852.

EDITOR N. O. BEE-EDITOR N. O. BEE—

My Pear Sir—The Democratic press South, i
much occupied with its endeavors to lead the peo
ple of the Slave States to believe, that Gen. Scot
is a Freesoiler, and a favorer of the policy of the
Van Burens, Giddings and Rantouls of the North in relation to the institution of slavery, and this too circetly in the face of as positive evidence to the con trary, as need possibly be adduced. It is superer ogation almost, to add to the accumulated mass o

testimony already existing ou this subject.

When in Washington City, just previous to the sitting of the Baltimore Convention among the thousand political rumors which I heard, was the rumor that Gen. Scott was favorable to, or was sup ed to be favorable to the Free Soil party of the

This was stated at a Southern Caucus, of dele gates then temporarily, like myself, in Washington.

To the rumor, as stated, I replied that Gen
Scott's position must of course be distinctly defined That the Convention would of course adopt a plat form of principles, that would specially cover the slavery question, and that previous to a nomina tion. But that if Gen. S. refused to place himsel properly before the people of the South, or if the Convention refused to adopt a platform of princi ples, and to endorse most distinctly the finality of the Fugitive Slave Law, then I for one, even tho stood alone, as a Southern man, would leave the Convention, withdraw absolutely and declare tha portion of Louisiana, that I had the honor to represent, unbound by the future action of the Convention!

that evary good citizen would be willing, at least unanimous, nor do I believe that a Southern dele-he would, to lay down his dead body to protect the gate would have remained within the convention. had it refused to have adopted Duncan's Resolu-tions, or to have adopted the platform reported by

the Resolution Committee.
But anxious to know Gen. Scott's real sentiment upon the Compromise, most particularly on the "Fugitive Slave law," I addressed to him a note upon the subject on the 7th of June last, and on the same day, at his request, I had a personal interview with him (*). The interview was a long one. Gen. Scott most unreservedly gave me his views upon all the leading topics of the day, said that he had nothing to conceal—most particularly upon the Compromises and includes

rile of the United States, as plain Mr. Scott, de prived of my commission, or as President Scott, de it should please the people to elevate me to tha high position, if I ever do anything calculated t impair the efficacy of the Fugitive Slave law c having a tendency towards its repeal, then writ infamous before my name, write infamous before my name. infamous before my name, write infamous afte my name, and ktck me into the gutter."

The language was so emphatic, so strong, and made such an impression upon me that I quote

think, Gen. Scott's own words.

But Gen. Scott said, you may ask, why no write this? I will anticipate the question an answer it before it is put. And as he said this he fixed his eagle eye full upon me, and with a proud and manly tone, said: "I will make no bid for the Presidential nomination." Gen. Scot added "that he expressed the same sentiments dail in conversation, that his sentimene were wel known to all who wished to know them, that he expressed them publicly and that I was at publi-liberty to use his declarations to me as I saw fit.' Whatever doubts might have existed in my mine

previously were now entirely removed; and I lef. Gen. Scott with the determination to give him, in the event of his nomination, a hearthy and cordial the event of his nomination, a hearthy support—a determination which I ad support—a determination which I adhered to immediately after the consumation of his nomination
by the Convention, and which every day's experience only serves to teach me was a determination which is justified, sanctioned and ratified by
those whom I had the honor in part to represent in
that Convention.

that Convention.

The nomination of Gen. Scott and his acceptance, standing upon the platform adopted by the Convention, preserved the nationality of the Whig

questioned. For I think it now certain, that the South cannot vote for Franklin Pierce, and it is dmitted that the North will I am sir, very truly yours

* Gen. Scott answered my note on the morning of the 8th of June, in writing, which answer, ta-en in connection with the conversation of the day previous, was completely satisfactory.

TAKEN OFF .- Foote, the actor, whose talent lay mitating Gen. Blackeney, in the shrug of his shoulders and the lisping of his speech, for which the General was remarkable, so that it grew a common topic among his acquaintances, who used to say, "Come, Sam, let us have the general." A friend at length acquainted Blackney, who sent for Poote "Sir," said he, "I hear you have an excellent talent at mimicking characters, and, among the rest, I find I have been the subject of your ridicule. "O, sir," said Foote with great pleasantly, "I take all my acquaintances off at times, and what is more particular, I often take myself off !"

"Gad so," said the other, "pray let us have a

Foote, on this, put on his hat and gloves, took a neighbor, but that plaguey thing'll be blabbin' his cane, and making a short bow, left the rooom. it all over creation. I voor't stand it! I'll move The general waited some time for his return; but raght away, where there aint none of them ornamental fixings!

A standard of the busing the house. BIOGRAPHICAL

WINFIELD SCOTT,

fied by our Senate in the 15th of February, 1815. After this event, there being no further need of him in the field, Mr. Madison offered him the post of Secretary at War, but he declined it, considering himself too young, for he was yet only twenty-eight. Meanwhile, he had heen brevetted, for the himself too young, for he was yet only tweityeight. Meanwhile, he had heen brevetted, for the
battle of Chippewa and Niagara, to the highest
existing rank in our strvice—that of Major-General.
It is known that at every previous step of his rapid
promotion, Presiden Madison, though knowing
him well and persuaded of his extraordinary military
merits, had always objected that, although he deserved it, he was too young. He had thus thought
that Scott was made Leutenant-Colonel too young,
Adjudant-General too young, Colonel of a double
regiment too young and Brigadier-General quite
too young; but when, after his late heroic battles,
it was proposed to him by his Cabinet to advance

IS SENT TO EUROPE; MISSION PARTLY MLITARY; PARTLY POLITICAL.

The enfeebled state of his health and the desire of profe sional improvement sugg sted to him a trip to Europe, the Government now gave him a double commission abroad first, to look into the improvements of military science thre; and next: to conduct a certain secret negotiations as to the views of foreign courts in egard to the Independence of Spanish America and the supposed designs of Britian upon the Isand of Cum. Of these latter objects he acquitted himself much to the satisfaction of our Executive. To accomplish the former, he examined the chef military establishments of Western Europe, conversed with its most eminent soldiers, and attended the scientific lecres of the Schools of Tactes; bringing home with tures of the Schools of Tactes; pringing home with him, in 1816, whatever couldimprove our own, and fit him for drawing up those systems of discipline and instruction for our Arm and Militia to which we have since owed our Maxican victories. On his return, he placed in command of the military division of the scaboard, with New York for his breadwarders. In 1817, he warried Max Mayo of

THANKS VOTED HIM; SWORDS, MEDAL; CONDUCT OF ROBBERS.

in eyident respect for the brave soider's only maintained those wealth, this token of public hon-his medal.—
Its case was found lying there open, but with its large mass of pure gold safe. Not even a who to gife of crime had been able to ettinguish in that your lelon a lingering feeling of puriotism, of pride of this country's best soldier. Alas! if ever the delicate and yet firm than the management reg eneral admiration of his country should bring that soldier crward as its nominee for the Presdency, it is but too easy to foresee that there will be men, called not thieves, but politicians, who will do their best to rifle him of all his hard-won fame, which the robber respecied! But sgan: long afterwards, in travelling by steamboot from Albany down to New York, Gen. Scott had his pocket

pinion of it. He answered that it was mutinous n its tendency, and gave his reasons or that view. The conversation was conveyed to Gen. Jackson The conversation was conveyed to Gen. Jackson by some annoymous tale-bearer. The General, always ready to fight any, body who veitured to disapprove one of his violent acts, wrote to General Scott from Nashville, requesting to kinw if his anonymous correspondent reported the tuth? Gen. Scott replied by telling how far; and the circumstances; disavowing any ill will towads him, as tandenance his animous Gen. Jackson retained. stances; disavowing any in will towards him, as influencing his opinion. Gen. Jackon rejoined quite angrily, and with an offer of pesonal satisfaction. To this, in his answer, Gen Scott, who though Gen. Jackson had no right to woffended, and who (besides that he had no leed to give proof of his having courage enough tomeet Gen. Jackson or any body,) had no taste he shedding Jackson or any body,) had no taste br shedding blood any where but on the battle-fied, paid no attention. And so for the time, the affir dropped. In 1823, however, they were both in Vashington at once, and it being currently reported that Gen. Jackson meant to insult him whenever they met, Gen. Scott sent him a note, referring the their falling out, to the fact of their being nowfor the first time within reach of each other, and the prescription. time within reach of each other, and the possibility that Gen. Jackson did not know of i, nor that he would yet remain in Washington for hree days, To this note, Gen. Jackson returned a enciliatory answer; they made friends, and ever after remain-ed upon terms of courtesy and respect.

PREPARES OUR SYSTEMS OF TACTICS; GOIS ABROAD AGAIN. We owe to Gen. Scott almost all we have of We owe to Gen. Scott almost all wchave of a military system. That which we usews (as has been seen) first introduced by him at luffalo.—There he with it in three months convered Gen. Brown's division into men that could not aterwards be beat. He had then only personally uight it, but in 1814-15 it was regularly adopted fir all our army, by a board of officers, of which he vas President. In 1821 he published it in 8vo., under the title of "General Regulations for the Arny." In 1825 he published his "Infantry Tactes." In 1826 he drew up for the War Department A plan for the organization and instruction of he whole body of the Militia of the Union." and "A System of Infantry and Rifte Tactics." In 183 he published by order of Congress, a new edition of the ished by order of Congress, a new edition of the latter. How well his system works has leen seen in Mexico, through the armies formed under it.—Certainly, we owe much to West Point and its scientific instruction; but West Point owes m little of what it is to Gen. Scott. It is he, in realty, who has given to our army that admirable spirit, that high gentlemanliness, that, character, that extreme efficiency, that respect for law and that love of duty, which distinguish it even more than its science, which distinguish it even more than it science, and make it the finest body of men in the world.—

led to this idea by the mischiefs from intemperance with which he had to contend in governing the army. In 1829 he again visited Europe, for professional information. THE BLACK HAWK WAR ; The CHOLERA ; SCOTT'S CO.

[Costinued from Yesterday's Paper.]

SCOTT'S SLOW RECOVERY FROM HIS
WUNDS.—PROMOTION.
For a monit after the battle of Ningara, Scott lay between life and death, first at Buffalo, then at Williamsville and nextly at Batavia, in the house of Mr. Brisbane, under the gentle care of whose finally he at last recovered just enough to bear the being of carried in a litter on men's shoulders. In this manner, he was slowly and laboriously borne along manner. manner, he was slowly and laboriously borne along the voluntary shoulders of those who loved him for his exploits, util at last they brought him to the house of his fiend, John Nicholas, at Geneva. Thence, after reovering a little further under the nursing of that household, he slowly made his way towards Philadelphia, that he might obtain the aid of the celebratel Drs. Physick, Chapman and Gibson. Every where, as he passed, he was greeted by all the public monrs and private attentions he could bear. Praceton, in particular, met the suffering here with the literary compliment of an academic reception and a diploma, made more grateful to the sodier by the revolutionary memories of the disease. So terrible was the mortality which of a sudden fell upon his men that cut of 950 there were, in a few days, but about 400 left. The rest conveying them, or, when landed at Chicago, had fled from the pestilence stroke; but overtaken by it in their flight, and every where denied shelter and aid by the terrified inhabitants, had only died, for the most part, still more miserable. Scott's own by the strong the passing the strong the strong through the strong through the strong through the strong through the most part and crowded, became a perfect pestions of the disease. So terrible was the mortality which of a sudden fell upon his men that cut of 950 there were, in a few days, but about 400 left. The rest conveying them, or, when landed at Chicago, had fled from the pestilence stroke; but overtaken by it in their flight, and every where denied shelter and in the production of the disease. So terrible was the mortality which of the disease. So terrible was the mortality which of the disease. So terrible was the mortality which of a sudden fell upon his men that cut of 950 there were, in a few days, but about 400 left. The rest academic recepton and a diploma, made more grateful to the sodier by the revolutionary memories of that scene of battle. At Philadelphia, Gov. Snydef and the crizens welcomed him with military and civic parade; thence he proceeded to Baltimore to direct measures for the defence of which and of Philadelphia against an expected British attack he had, disalled as he was, received a request from the Government and the Congressionri Representatives of Pennsylvania and Maryland. Arriving in Washington in Jetober, he was, being now again fit for duty, placet in command of that military district and employed to plan the expected campaigns of the next spring, in which, of course, he would have a leading part and have won new laurels if peace has not been meantime concluded at Ghent, on the 24th of December, 1814, and ratified by our Senate in the 15th of February, 1815. After this event, tiere being no further need of while their messmates fled from them, many of their officers neglected them; and their panie-strick-en fellow-citizens shut their doors and hearts from them, the great Commander, as good as he was brave, stood by them as true at the death-bed as in

SCOTT SENT TO QUIET THE NULLIFIERS. DOES 1T?

He had hardly got home from these trying scenes, when a fresh order of the Government sent him to another. At the close of 1832 (November) nulli-

fication was coming to a head. A South Carolina Convention had passed its ordinance declaring that the United States revenue laws should not be enforced in that State, and its Legislature and Executive were (while insisting that nullification was the most peaceful of remedies) making all preparations for armed resistance. Indeed, the whole population had by four wars of incessent agitation, head to have four wars of incessent agitation. two were (while insisting that multification was the most peaceful of remedies) making all preparations the youth to our highest nilitary grade, he laughingly answered: "Put him down a Maor-General; I have done with objecting to his youth." Two years before he had looked on him as only old enough to be a Major now he thought him ripe enough to be Secretary a: War! What, as we have enough to be Secretary a: War! What, as we have said Scott declined the dientity he adeayord to enough to be a Major now he thought him ripe enough to be Secretary at War! When, as we have said, Scott declined tha dignity, he andeavored to induce him at least to become actin; Secretary—keeping his army rank, of course—attil Wm. H. Crawford, then in France, could return to take the post; but this also Scott leclined out of delicacy towards his seniors in late, Gen. Brown and Jacksons ould hardly be hindered and where that collision could scarcely fail to become the signal of a civil war. The Union or Government party regarded its opponents as traitors to the confederacy; its op-ponents looked on them as traitors to their State. Both were keen to come to blows; the former, though the weaker, because they were denounced and proscribed by the others and relied upon the strong Federal arm for crushing them as soon as it came to arms; the latter because they know this feeling, and were doubly furious against those who, though Carolinians, were anxious to have their own State dragooned. Such was the condi-tion of things amidst which Gen. Scott was sent among them. At first, to ascertain exactly what measures were needed and yet to avoid adding to their excitement by open steps of military precau-tion, he went down, in November, to Columbia, Augusta, Savannah and Charleston, as if on his ordinary yearly visit of inspecting the United States' troops and fortresses. When he had thus quietly looked into everything, he returned to Washington, made his report to President Jackson, concerted with the Government all was to be headquarters. In 1817, he married Miss Mayo of done, sent forward to Charleston the revenue cutters and troops that were needful, and then repaired thither himself with confidential instruc-tions. These, we cannot recite further than that he was to keep on the defensive, as far as possible, Meantime, Virginia and New York hid presented him votes of thanks, rich awords, "for his uniform good conduct in sustaining the military repulation of the United States, in every comflict where he was present, during the late war with England, but more especially in the successive engagements of Chippewe and Magara." Congress also voted him, in the same high terms, (conferred by it on no other.) a large gold medal, inscribed with the names of Chippewa and Niagara, and bearing his image upon it. With this medal two singular incidents are connected. It was placed for safe keeping in the vault of the Cit Bank of New York. A noted robber, a ferwards detected and punished, breaking into the safe, carried off from thence every thing else valuable, but spared, in eyident respect for the brave soider's only

terwards, in travelling by steamboat from Albany down to New York, Gen. Scott had his pocket picked of a purse containg some cight hundred dollars in gold. On arriving, he advertised his loss. His money was sent back to him, by the head thief of the city, with a respectful assurance that none of his people would have touched the General's purse, if they had known lis person.

QUARREL WITH GEN. JACKSON; THEIR RECONCILIATION.

In 1817, there occurred a very unnicessary difficulty between Gens. Scott and Jaikson. The latter had issued a general order, grassly insubordinate towards the War Department. At a dinner party in New York, Gov. Clinton ssked Scott's brief part in justice of which it has now been long aware, condemned Gen. Scott because, sent off to Florida war and injustice of which it has now been long aware, condemned Gen. Scott because, sent off to Florida war, which, afterwards, cost years hardly hardly and without preparation, he did not finish in a month a war, which, afterwards, cost years and is hardly in a month a war, which, afterwards, cost years of exertion and ten millions of money and is hardly ended yet. He lost no battle, suffered no check; but no matter—he did not at once sublue an enemy but no matter—he did not at once sublue an enemy whom he could not not find; and all his merits, all his services, were forgotten. Nobody knew the impracticable country in which he was to act, nor that it was a warfare of guess and experiment in which he was obliged to began by groping in the dark for the best mode of operating. He was laughed at by the public and recalled by the Additional services are the services and recalled by the Additional services. ministration. But he demanded an inquiry and the able court before which the matter was tried came to the clearest opinion that he had committed no fault, and that his plans were all well laid and executed with all zeal and ability. -These transac-

quired. A single false step would probably have been fatal and lighted up a civil war, which would have spread through the whole South and sunder-ed the Uuion. We owe (under God) our escape

from these terrible evils only to the exertions and wisdom of Gen. Scott, who abundantly proved to all who were actors in the matter (among whom

Legislature of North Carolina:

The Wilmington Herald of Saturday states that there is no longer any doubt as to the complexion of the Legislature of North Carolina. The Democrats, it says, will have a majority of two members on joint ballot. The Whigs have gained sixteen members of the House of Commons, and lost nine; which, had there been no change in the Senate, would have tied the Democrats on joint ballot. But it seems that a Democrat is elected from Camdon and Currituck by one yote, which is anoth-Camden and Currituck by one yote, which is another Democratic gain. This seat, however, will probably be contested, as there was some informal-

probably be contested, as there was some informative in the returns, which is thus explained by the Democratic Pioneer, at Elizabeth City:

"A voter presented his ticket for the Senate, the inspector put the ticket in the wrong box.—
This was immediately detected. The Whig inspector admitted the error, and, upon a conference, it was agreed that the name should be registered was agreed that the mane same accounted out, this one should be placed in the proper box. The other case was precisely similar. Well, the Whig inspector certified the returns to the sheriff. But this one should be placed in the proper box. The other case was precisely similar. Well, the Whig inspector certified the returns to the sheriff. But when the sheriffs come together, it seems that the sheriff of Camden is unwilling to give a certificate of election unless these two votes are thrown out. After some time spent in conference, the acting sheriff of Currituck made proclamation that, upon a comparison of the polls returned by the several inspectors of the two counties, Dr. Shaw (Dem.)

The Talkhasse Sentinel gives an extract from a letter recently written by Mr. Cabell, the Representative in Congress from Florida, which says: "The Whig party of my State have decided to susand make it the finest body of men in the world.—
It appears, too, singularly enough, that he may be placed among the earliest pioneers of the Temperance Reform. For he published in 121 a long tract (12 columns) in Walsh's National, Caxette of Philadelphia, proposing a plan for restricting the use of ardent spirits in the United States. He was